Ministerial declaration for the sixth session of the United Nations Environment Assembly

“Effective, inclusive, and sustainable multilateral actions to tackle climate change, biodiversity loss and pollution”

1. We, the world’s ministers for the environment, have gathered in Nairobi, Kenya, from 26 February to 1 March 2024, together with representatives of international organizations, major groups and other stakeholders at the sixth session of the United Nations Environment Assembly, with the urgent aim of taking effective, inclusive and sustainable multilateral action to tackle the triple planetary environmental crises of climate change, biodiversity loss and pollution.

2. We reaffirm all the principles of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and we welcome the recommendations of the Secretary General in his report Our Common Agenda and the Stockholm+50 International Meeting.

3. We acknowledge with great urgency the systemic threats posed by the three planetary environmental crises of climate change, biodiversity loss and pollution to sustainable development and their impacts on human and environmental health, well-being and security.

4. We emphasize the importance of integrated, science-based approaches, informed by the latest and best available evidence, as well as Indigenous Peoples’ expertise and the knowledge of Indigenous Peoples and local communities, to strengthen resilience to present and future emerging challenges, promote global solidarity and advance the realization of the UN General Assembly’s resolution 76/300 on the human right to a clean, healthy, and sustainable environment.

5. We welcome the important outcomes of the twenty-seventh session of the conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC COP27), including the decision regarding commitments to establish new funding arrangements for responding to loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change, including a focus on addressing loss and damage assisting developing countries which are particularly vulnerable to the adverse impacts of climate change, including with a focus on addressing Loss and Damage, as well as the Sharm el-Sheikh Implementation Plan; the twenty eighth session of the Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC (COP 28) including XXX; the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and its adoption of the historic Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, to halt and reverse biodiversity loss by 2030 and the fifteenth Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), and the Abidjan Call to act on drought, desertification and land degradation, as well as the Fifth International Conference on Chemicals Management (ICCM-5) including the agreement on a new chemicals and waste management framework beyond 2020.

6. We also welcome with appreciation other recent important multilateral achievements, including the historic adoption of the agreement under the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea on the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity of areas beyond national jurisdiction (BBNJ).

Commented [GN(1)]: Paragraph 1: New Zealand suggests using the simpler, more familiar and accessible phrase: “the triple planetary crises of climate change, biodiversity loss and pollution.” In subsequent usage in the text, the words “of climate change, biodiversity loss and pollution” could be omitted for succinctness.

Commented [NZL 2]: Paragraph 4: New Zealand’s strong preference is for agreed language per paragraph 23 of the UNEA-5 Ministerial Declaration, which reads: “We further recognize the contribution of Indigenous Peoples’ expertise and knowledge.”

Commented [NZL 3]: Paragraph 5: New Zealand suggests using the title of the COP27 decision on funding arrangements for responding to loss and damage (“funding arrangements for responding to loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change, including a focus on addressing loss and damage”) to capture all elements of the outcome on this matter.

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also welcome other positive multilateral achievements, including the outcomes of 2022 UN Ocean Conference and the 2023 UN Water Conference and the high-level meeting on the mid-term Review of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction.

7. We note with great concern the main findings of the Synthesis Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change’s (IPCC) Sixth Assessment Report (AR6) and recognise that, to limit global warming to 1.5°C, global greenhouse gas emissions must be rapidly and progressively reduced by 43% by 2030, below 2019 levels and to 60% by 2035 before ultimately reaching net zero by 2050. Unless there is course correction, by the current trajectory, it is likely that warming will exceed the 1.5°C target during the 21st century, which calls for significant, rapid and sustained emissions reductions in all sectors are required, especially those with large share and growth in gross GHG emissions, while ensuring that the level of support provided to developing countries and vulnerable regions to mitigate and adapt to climate change is significantly raised to adequate levels.

8. We are aware that in order to rejuvenate the multilateral system and inspire decisive and collective action to tackle the three planetary environmental crises of climate change, biodiversity loss and pollution, as well as other related crises of desertification, land degradation and drought, we urgently need to reinforce global inclusiveness and solidarity and to provide new, additional, and adequate means of implementation.

9. We are strongly committed to urgently address the challenges before us through effective, inclusive sustainable transformative, intra- and inter-generational and science- and knowledge-based actions together with all related actors and partners including civil society, academia and philanthropies, Indigenous Peoples, and local communities, and the private and public sectors, as well as women and girls, children and youth, persons with disabilities and those at risk of being left furthest behind; and we therefore decide to take the following actions, taking into account the principle of Common but Differentiated Responsibilities and Respective Capabilities, as well as the social needs and circumstances of vulnerable regions and the specific challenges faced by developing countries, including particular Least Developed Countries (LDCs), Landlocked Developing Countries (LLDCs) and Small Island Developing States (SIDS):

   a. Deploy sustained global efforts to address climate change, in line with the goals and objectives of the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement, towards achieving net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050 and limit the temperature increase to keeping a limit of 1.5°C temperature rise within reach, including by addressing the urgent need for scaled up action for mitigation, adaptation and resilience. We will prioritise best available science and equity and social justice to achieve more sustainable outcomes and co-benefits and reduce trade-offs while sparing no effort to advance low emissions and climate resilient development and protect our communities against disasters induced or exacerbated by climate change, such as drought, heavy rains, heatwaves, famine, and flooding, which undermine the ability of all countries to achieve sustainable development.

   b. Halt and reverse biodiversity loss by 2030 in line with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, by urgently reversing ecosystem decline, conserving at least 30% of terrestrial and inland water areas and marine coastal areas and ensuring that at least 30% of the world’s degraded ecosystems are under restoration. We will do so by accelerating the implementation of strengthened national biodiversity strategies and action plans and the alignment of national targets with the GBF, whilst driving a transition to nature-positive economies which mainstreams biodiversity in all sectors. We will promote nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches, support the sustainable use of biodiversity while ensuring the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources, including traditional knowledge.

   c. Cooperate for a just transition to zero-emissions and sustainable energy transition that seeks to achieve an energy-secure future for all, while respecting national needs and priorities, and define clear actions to address climate change, maximizing on the social and economic opportunities of climate action and promoting effective dialogue and cooperation among all stakeholders.
We reiterate our recognition of UNEP's role in strengthening the science-policy interface and to continue to engage constructively in the ongoing negotiations with a sense of urgency and seek to reach common ground for a fair, effective and ambitious legally binding outcome of the INC by the end of 2024.

We commit to continue to advocate for a whole-of-society approach that can effectively empower societies at large, and particularly vulnerable and low-income populations, to accelerate research, innovation, education and behavioural change, facilitate their just transition to sustainable consumption and production and move towards the implementation of circular economy models along value chains and sustainable lifestyles, in line with the 10 YFP Global Strategy for Sustainable Consumption and Production 2023-2030.

We will leverage digital transformations as an enabling tool to support sustainable economies and societies through bridging existing digital divides, improving equal access to environmental information and harnessing emerging technologies for environmental sustainability, while ensuring that digitalization remains inclusive, equitable and sustainable.

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We invite call upon Member States, International Financial Institutions, international development banks, private foundations and funds and other actors to promote further synergies and coherence in financing action to address the three environmental planetary crises of climate change, biodiversity loss and pollution, aligning relevant policy and regulatory measures with international goals and targets. We will engage domestic, international, and private sector actors towards a rapid mobilization of accessible means of implementation, in line with the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, while welcoming ongoing efforts to reform the international financial architecture, including reshaping economic governance models and decision-making to better account for the environment in measuring progress beyond GDP.

We reiterate our recognition of UNEP's role in strengthening the science-policy interface and to undertake strategic foresight and horizon scanning, in collaboration with existing science-policy platforms to improve the capacities of Member States and stakeholders at all levels to prioritize...
14. We note the increasing necessity and catalytic role of UNEP and its Regional Offices in strengthening regional cooperation, including through the Regional Ministerial fora, to tackle context-specific environmental challenges. We also recognize the increasing demand for environmental support at the country level and UNEP’s engagement with Resident Coordinators and UN Country Teams to support the environmental dimension of sustainable development in Common Country Analyses and UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks, and invite the strengthening of UNEP’s role within the UN Development System at the regional and country level, with an increase in resources, including from the Regular Budget.

15. We call on UNEP, as the leading environmental authority within the United Nations, and echoing the UNEP@50 Ministerial Declaration, to intensify its support and assistance to Member States, including at the country level, in the implementation of the Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs), the environmental dimension of the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals as well as the UNEA outcomes.

16. We look forward to the adoption of a Pact for the Future at the Summit of the Future in September 2024, as an opportunity to further advance our collective environmental commitments, urge all Member States as well as relevant NGOs, Major Groups and stakeholders, UNEP, MEAs and other relevant international organisations to advocate for the implementation of the relevant actions set out in this statement during the consultation process, and to ensure an ambitious outcome that will reinvigorate environmental multilateralism, stimulate the implementation of existing commitments, strengthen synergies between the work and implementation of the MEAs and agree on concrete solutions for a better tomorrow with greater effectiveness, inclusiveness and confidence. We therefore request the President of the UN Environment Assembly to transmit this statement as the UN Environment Assembly's contribution to the General Assembly for the Summit of the Future.

17. We invite the governing bodies of multilateral environmental agreements to work with the United Nations Environment Assembly, as appropriate, to promote effective implementation of the commitments contained in this Declaration.